Flares in our Galactic Center Supermassive BH, Sgr A*: A Glimmer of AGN-like Activity?

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- Stellar proper motions have revealed a dark mass in the Galactic Center.
 - Mass = $4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
 - Distance = 8 kpc
 - $L \le 10^{-8} L_{Edd}$!



(Genzel et al. 2002)

Sgr A*

- Until Chandra detection, only known as a radio source
- Now identified in IR as well as X-rays, in two distinct types of states:

Flaring:

- Once a day on average, 5-10x increase in X-ray flux
- Large 50x flare seen only once
- Largest change seen in X-rays, lower frequencies still not simultaneously determined but not as prominent

Quiescent:

- Very robust state, returns after each flare
- Chandra sees extended emission of ~ 1" ⇒ likely due accretion flow processes, ≤ 10% variability

X-ray flaring reveals nonthermal processes

Spectral hardening
→ Γ ~ 1.3
(Γ ~ 2.2 in quiescence)
Shortest timescale:
~ 600s
20 R_s scale

(Baganoff et al. 2001, Nature)



Sgr A*-Quiescence



Average Daily Flares (~10x)



Average Daily Flares (~10x)



New IR data



Markoff & Falcke 2004, in prep

Sgr A* vs. low luminosity jet sources



(Falcke, Körding & Markoff, A&A, in press. Also Merloni, Heinz & di Matteo, MNRAS, in press)

Outlook

 Whatever happens during Sgr A* flares seems to make Sgr A* lie closer to the radio/X-ray correlation that other active jet sources follow

strongly suggests radio emission in Sgr A* is from a jet, as in the other sources on correlation

flares may help us understand jet acceleration/heating processes in brighter sources

need better simultaneous data to discern the exact processes and where they originate, but we are finally starting to converge on a physical model